

DEEP LOVE SHOWN IN RAPP'S LETTERS

Amorous Missives Written by
Husband of Schumann-
Heink Read in Court.

SHE IS SINE QUA NON;
SIGNS MISSIVES "BILLIE"

Mrs. Dean, Co-Respondent, Said to
Have Threatened Madame With
Damage Suit.

CHICAGO, June 6.—A letter purporting to have been written by Mrs. Catherine E. Dean of New York, to Mrs. Schumann-Heink, threatening her with a damage suit if the singer linked Mrs. Dean's name with that of William Rapp, Jr., today was introduced as evidence in the trial of Mrs. Schumann-Heink's suit for divorce from Rapp. Rapp was said to have inspired the epistle.

Practically the entire session was consumed in reading letters bearing on the case. With the exception of Mrs. Dean's letter, all were written by Rapp. They were filled with endearing terms and pet phrases, expressive of his affection for Mrs. Dean.

Introduction of the letters followed the testimony of a nurse, Miss Frances J. Ashton, who lived in Mrs. Dean's apartment for five months, and who testified regarding her relations with Rapp. She identified most of the missives.

Try to Stop Reading.

Counsel for the defendant sought in vain to stem the tide of epistles. Mrs. Schumann-Heink's counsel declared that the letters were essential to their case and the court ruled that the taking of evidence should not be limited.

"I look up to you and worship you," said one of Rapp's notes. "Please sign yourself Nonnie again, not Katie or any other name. Nonnie is to be a secret and sacred."

"All my thoughts are of you, you are the goal, the sine qua non. Do you believe that, you best little rascal?"

"Faithfully, your Billie."

Another letter revealed that in a tele-

phone conversation with Rapp, Mrs. Schumann-Heink had made him aware that she was aware of his attentions to Mrs. Dean.

She Had Saved \$83,000.

During this conversation, according to the letter, Mrs. Schumann-Heink said that she had saved \$83,000 from the last season and "did not care to sing much more."

The letter also read:

"She (the singer) denied that she was going to be married. Said that Baldwin could be her eldest son. He was only thirty-six, and she was too old to marry again. She abruptly and irritably said, 'good-night, and hung up the receiver. My brain is at a standstill.'"

The letter did not explain the identity of "Baldwin."

Suspected His Wife.

Other letters indicated that the writer suspected that his mail was being intercepted, and warned Mrs. Dean to be careful.

A letter identified by Miss Ashton as having been sent by Mr. Rapp to Mrs. Dean read:

"Dear Nonnie: This morning brought me a windfall—three letters from you and a postal from sister. God watch over you and keep you. I do not pray, but that wish is as near a prayer as I can come."

"I am falling in love with you all over again, and long to have you at the head of my modest little home, where your little heart and hands would control everything."

Rapp Stares at Her.

Throughout the session Rapp stared intently at Mrs. Schumann-Heink. She seemed absorbed, and listened intently to the reading.

Mrs. Schumann-Heink has several other witnesses who will be heard when court reconvenes Monday. The defense has not yet outlined the testimony which it will present, but has indicated that a counter attack on the complainant will be made.

Mrs. Schumann-Heink it was announced, has abandoned her projected journey to Bayreuth, Germany, to sing at the festival, and will remain in New York for her to be there by June 15.

WORK OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Secretary of D. C. Association De-

notes General Progress.

The statistical report of the secretary of the District of Columbia Sunday School Association to the International Sunday School Association, which holds its fourteenth convention in Chicago, Ill., June 23-30, 1914, will show advancement in all departments of Sunday school work.

There are 164 white schools with a corps of 3,840 teachers and 32,239 scholars enrolled. During the triennium (1911-1914) 4,000 members of the white schools and 2,500 members of the colored schools have united with the church. The adult Bible classes in the white schools have a membership of about 10,000.

The following delegates have been elected by the executive committee of the District Sunday School Association: W. W. Millan, P. H. Bristow, T. A. Hostetter, Wilbur F. Crafts, Mrs. J. F. Crafts, Mrs. Anna W. Wood, Miss Jo Wright, W. Knowles Cooper, Francis L. Albert, A. T. Penkowsky, Miss B. Haier, William Nachle, George S. Gibson, Miss Lora D. Haller, E. B. Myers, Lester Schnaire, Miss Sallie M. Whipp, Fred C. Croxton.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Clinton James have been appointed delegates at large by the international association.

REGRET A. B. BROWNE'S DEATH

Resolutions Adopted by Trustees of American University.

At a special meeting of the board of trustees of the American University, June 2, resolutions were adopted expressing the sorrow of the board at the death of Aldis B. Browne and the sense of loss felt by the board at his demise. The resolutions state that "in the death of Aldis Browne the citizenship of the National Capital has lost one of its noblest spirits, and the Christian Church one of its most earnest, helpful and devoted sons."

The resolutions adopted by the board further state that "the American University, in the removal from its councils of the president of its board of trustees, feels poignantly the loss of his leadership, records its deep appreciation of his generous gifts of time, energy and money, and of his unflagging zeal in response to all its calls and needs." The resolutions conclude with the declaration that "as comrades in labor with this far-seeing worker, we express our sense of personal loss, and declare our own purpose the more earnestly to promote the cause of the university which he so dearly loved."

THE GLAD VACATION TIME ARRIVES—By Webster

"NONSENSE! WHY I WAS ONLY 7 WHEN I WENT TO WORK ON THE FARM. I'LL DO HIM GOOD. I'LL SPEAK TO THE STATION AGENT AND SEE IF HE DOESN'T NEED A STRONG BOY DOWN TO THE DEE-PO FOR THE SUMMER."

"IT SEEMS SUCH A PITY TO START HIM TO WORK SO YOUNG."

"GEE WHILLIKERS! AN I BEEN A WAITIN' 9 MONTHS FER A VACASHUN!"

On Ears. Itched and Burned. Could Not Sleep from Scratching. Looked So Badly Was Ashamed. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment Five Weeks. Ears Well.

R. F. D. No. 4, Marshall, N. C.—"I had eczema on my ears. It would come like a pimple, itched and burned, and I could not keep from scratching. Then the pimple would break, run water and then it turned to an ugly sore and peeled off in great flakes. I was in such pain that I could not sleep at night. They burned, itched and were swollen and looked very badly. I went with my head tied up they looked so badly I was ashamed of them. I would think they were going to get better, but they would only come back as bad as ever. I was given different kinds of medicine but none did me any good so I at last tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After the first or second application my ears began to feel cool and soft. After using Cuticura Soap and Ointment for four or five weeks my ears were well." (Signed) Mrs. D. S. Tweed, June 20, 1913.

Not only is Cuticura Soap and Ointment most valuable in the treatment of eczema and other distressing eruptions of skin and scalp, but no other emollients do so much for pimples, blackheads, dry, rough and oily skins, itching, scaly scalps, dry, thin, and falling hair, nor do it so economically. Sold throughout the world. I should not neglect each mail for free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

ROCKVILLE AND COUNTY NEWS ITEMS AND NOTES

Interesting Program Marks Closing Exercises of Chevy Chase Public School.

Special Correspondence of The Star.

ROCKVILLE, Md., June 6.—On the lawn adjoining the school building between Bradley lane and Rosemary street, the annual exercises, respectively, of the Chevy Chase public school were held. The principal, Mrs. Florence E. N. Barksdale, was in charge, aided by her corps of assistant teachers.

Interesting features of the program were oratorical contests among the girls for prizes donated by Dr. Ryan Devereux, president of the board of public school commissioners, who is a resident of Chevy Chase. Among the representatives of the high school department, first and second prizes were awarded to Misses Helen Elizabeth Hodges and Ruth Pierce, respectively. While Misses Anne Devereux and Jeannette Troth won first and second prizes, respectively, in the contest among the representatives of the grammar school department.

Charles L. Frailey, president of the Chevy Chase Home and School Association, presented the prizes.

Part of the program to the boys. Among the older boys who participated in the various events, first and second prizes were captured by Frederick Ingle and Mark Shoemaker, respectively; Miles Inlay and Earl Groverman were awarded first and second prizes in the contests among the smaller boys, and in the special events the first and second prizes were awarded to Nathan Robertson and Myron Stevens.

Luncheon was served by the members of the Chevy Chase Women's Club. Mrs. Devereux, Mrs. Camp, Mrs. Groverman and Mrs. Stevens were present with the interest shown by the members of the club in the welfare of the school.

Mrs. Eliza Ellen Warfield, seventy-three years old, widow of Caleb N. Warfield, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles E. Dwyer, at Glenmont. Her death followed a long illness, and was due to a complication of diseases. The funeral was held yesterday from the Methodist cemetery near the church. Services were conducted by Rev. J. W. Mitchell.

Justice Edward C. Peter refused to admit him to bail upon the conclusion of habeas corpus proceedings in the circuit court here today. George S. Mills, who is charged with the murder of Edward Lowe at Derwood, this county, the evening of May 25, dramatically declared to the court that he was not guilty of murder and then fainted. Under treatment by a physician he revived within a few minutes and was taken back to jail to await trial at the November term of the circuit court.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded in the office of the clerk of the circuit court here during the week: Harry Griffith to Seymour T. Addison, three acres; Adele F. D. Bauer to Mary D. Dawson, lot at Linden; Julius C. Burrows to John H. Lewis, lot at Linden; Evan A. Condon to Charles M. Powell, two lots at Woodmont; Edith B. Scott to Luther L. Derrick, lot at Woodmont; vestry of Silver Spring parish to vestry of Christ Church parish, lot at Kensington; Merrill M. Simpson to Frank A. Cole, lot at Kensington; Ernest A. Coleman to William G. Platt, two lots at Takoma; George E. Fleming to William B. Greeley, two lots at Chevy Chase; John B. Diamond to Leanna V. Briggs, lot at Gaithersburg; Ruth M. Meigs to Mary G. Chesley, lot at Chevy Chase; West Chevy Chase and Company to Muta I. Swiger, lot in West Chevy Chase Heights; Alexander Kilsour, attorney, to Andrew J. Cummings, lot near Chevy Chase; George D. Willard to Edith W. White, one and two-thirds acres; James E. Williams to Joshua Duffin, two acres; Berry E. Clark, treasurer, to Clarence E. Dawkins, lot near Chevy Chase; Fannie J. Barrow to George C. Mountcastle, lot near Chevy Chase; Fannie J. Barrow to George C. Mountcastle, lot near Chevy Chase; Harry G. Bartlett to Vashli R. Bartlett, lot at Gaithersburg; William W. Robertson to R. Holt Easley, lot at Silver Spring.

Miss Mary Virginia Holsinger, aged twenty-two years, of Sterling, Va., and Raymond Herald Fitzgerald, aged twenty-eight years, of Marlinton, Pa., were married in Rockville today, leaving for Washington immediately after the ceremony.

Miss Vivian Snyder of Washington and Walter H. Gault of Oakton, Va., who also visited Rockville today on a matrimonial mission, were not so fortunate. In making application for the license the young man gave his age as nineteen, and as he failed to bring with him the written consent of his parents as required by law in cases of minors, the license was refused.

Southampton has spent \$20,000,000 in development of docks and harbor facilities.

THE BRITISH CRISIS XXII.—The Plot Against Ulster

By Frederic J. Haskin.

BELFAST, May 26.—That the British government deliberately plotted the murder of the Protestant people of Belfast and other Ulster communities in the firm belief of your Ulsterman, and unless one takes this belief into consideration he can have no idea of how the Ulsterman feels toward the present government in Great Britain, or how willingly he will use that rifle with which he has been drilling and target shooting these two years.

Not only do the Ulstermen believe that the government plotted their massacre, but they also believe that it was done at the dictation of the "Papist" nationalists, who, they think are in corrupt and unholy alliance with the liberal party to destroy the British empire and bring all Ireland under the direct rule of the Pope.

It may be absurd that any people should hold such views in these enlightened times, but that doesn't in the least affect the fact that they do hold such views. The real danger of civil war in the United Kingdom is to be found in such fanatic ideas.

Now for the story of the famous "Plot Against Ulster," which for a time threatened to shake the very foundations of the British empire, and which gave the king the worst scare an English monarch has had since Napoleon was whipped at Waterloo.

Men differ about when the story should begin. Liberals say it dates from the signing of the Ulster Covenant and the organization of the Ulster volunteers.

But liberals also say it wasn't a plot at all, so perhaps it is better to take the story as the nationalists tell it. They say it all began last December when Mr. Asquith made a speech at Manchester which was couched in conciliatory language and suggested the desirability of a compromise on the home rule bill that would be connected to by Ulster.

This finally resulted in the government's offer to permit each county in Ulster to decide by vote whether it would or would not come under the new Irish government for a term of six years.

It was affirmed by the Ulster leaders that at this time there were more than 100,000 Ulster volunteers under full military organization, drilled and partially equipped, and capable of being mobilized within twenty-four hours. The volunteers were organized for the sole purpose of resisting the enforcement of the home rule bill. The Ulster leaders intimated that these men were well armed, but it was an open secret that they desired more rifles and ammunition.

December 16 Col. Seely, secretary of state for war, summoned to the war office the chief of the imperial staff, Sir John French, and the adjutant general, Sir Spencer B. White. These high officers said, according to Col. Seely, that "owing to attempts that had been made in many quarters to subvert the discipline of the army it was desirable that special steps should be taken in order to insure that discipline should be maintained." Col. Seely told these officers then that "what had now to be faced was the possibility of action being required by his majesty's troops in supporting the civil power, in protecting life and property where the police were unable to hold their own."

Ulstermen in parliament have said that this was outrageous, because at this time Ulster was peaceable as it ever had been in its history. They ignored the 100,000 drilling volunteers.

Col. Seely said at that time: "Bad as it might be for discipline, the army officers might have a right to consider whether they would obey an order to massacre a demonstration of Orangemen who were causing no danger to the lives of their neighbors, but that no such order ever would be given."

Ulstermen say that the Ulster volunteers were sorely put to it for arms continued to reach the government, so that in January the army asked for a war ship to be sent to Carrickfergus Castle, where there was a large store of ammunition and

arms protected only by fifteen or twenty men. Mr. Churchill, the first lord of the admiralty, refused to send the ship without the consent of the whole cabinet. The castle was not attacked, although no ship was sent until March 18.

March 9 Mr. Asquith formally made his proposition for giving the Ulster counties the option of exclusion by popular vote for six years.

Asquith's Plan Flatly Rejected.

The facts adduced in the long debate show that March 11 Mr. Lloyd George gave a breakfast and that his guests included Mr. Redmond, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Devlin—the three leaders of the Irish nationalists—T. P. O'Connor, the only nationalist member in England, and Mr. Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland in the cabinet. At this breakfast the "plot was cooked," according to the nationalists.

The plot was that soldiers should be sent into Ulster on the pretense of guarding stores, that battleships should be sent to command the ports, that a riot should be provoked by the troops, and that the Ulster volunteers should be massacred before they had an opportunity to defend themselves.

This plot was all the more heinous because it was made at a time when the government was pretending to be seeking a conciliation, thus lulling the Ulster people into a false state of security. In other words, they were to be murdered in their sleep. (Remember, this is the nationalist tale; the other side is quite different.)

After the breakfast March 11 the cabinet met and decided upon certain

military and naval movements in Ulster. That fact stands undisputed. March 14 Mr. Cubitt, secretary of the army council, wrote a confidential letter to Gen. Sir Arthur Paget, commander-in-chief of the troops in Ireland. This letter, which was subsequently published by the government, said that the government had received reports that attempts might be made in various parts of Ireland by evil-disposed persons to obtain possession of arms, ammunition and other stores. It was therefore considered advisable that Gen. Paget should "at once take special precautions." The letter also mentioned that stores in the south of Ireland should be specially looked after.

At this same time Gen. Paget was told by the war office that in the case of officers whose homes were in Ulster he might give them the opportunity of taking leave or of transferring to other duty in case they would be permanently injured in their family and social affairs by the possible active service in Ulster.

This message Gen. Paget gave to the general officers. Several of them misunderstood him, and conceived the idea that all officers were to be given the option of serving in Ulster or subjecting themselves to dismissal. The word was taken thus to the line officers. An overwhelming majority of them said they preferred dismissal to serving against the Ulster volunteers.

March 17 (a day of some note in Ireland), Gen. Paget telegraphed that he was not sending the army north and that he was writing in explanation. For the next week the greatest confusion reigned in the war office. Officers were reporting one thing to the government, and officers of the line were communicating quite different things to the opposition members of parliament.

March 19 the cabinet considered the question of removing the stores from Ulster, but finally decided to order the troops north to guard them.

In the meantime Gen. Gough, brigadier in command at Camp Curragh in Ireland, was busy in London.

Against Ulster Service. He protested in his own name and that of nearly 100 other officers against being ordered to "initiate" action in Ulster. The war office, after a cabinet meeting, wrote him that no orders would be given the soldiers except when necessary to protect stores.

After the cabinet adjourned, Col. Seely, head of the war office, went to Buckingham Palace and saw the king. After returning from the king, and without consulting any member of the cabinet except Lord Morley, he added two paragraphs to the letter to Gen. Gough, which were taken by that officer and his colleagues to mean that they would not be asked to serve in Ulster against their desires. This interpretation was never for a moment admitted by the war office.

Next morning the nationalists were in great glee. Their newspapers announced, "The army has killed home rule."

Unionist glee was measured only by liberal and labor and nationalist anger. The rank and file of the government party leaped to the conclusion that the cabinet had surrendered the power to control the army to a cabal of army officers and the king.

It was not believed that the cabinet could last a week longer. John Ward, a laborer, made a speech, in which he denounced the king's interference with politics, and he was cheered for half an hour. The king rushed back to London from a country visit and implored the premier to set him right with the people. No such crisis has been known in British politics for a century.

And it is interesting to know that the nights when troops were to be sent into Ulster the Ulster volunteers were mobilized and under arms to receive them.

These pieces may be had in tuna mahogany, dark mahogany, maple, golden oak.

Some pieces have mirrors like those pictured, others have oval mirrors.

Sheraton Design Mahogany Dressers for \$19.50 and \$20.25

Golden Oak Chiffoniers, \$18.50 & \$20

Golden Oak Princess Dresser, \$19.00 Chiffonier to Match, Each

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In natural green, brown, fumed, Tiffany green, gray and rose; also enameled or stained any other color your fancy may dictate.

Chairs, Settees, Couches, Rockers, Tables, Desks, Tea Wagons, at the lowest prices for similar quality.

Adam, Sheraton and Colonial Mahogany Beds, For \$18, \$25, \$28 and \$38

ODD MATTRESSES, PILLOWS AND COUCH PADS

Unclaimed factory samples—made for customers who for one reason and another cancelled their orders. We wish to clean these out and so have marked them as follows:

For \$1.50 3 Cot Pads, 2 ft. 6 in.

For \$2.50 1 Super-Extra Pillow. 1 Cotton Mattress, 2 ft. 6 in.

For \$4.00 1 No. 4 Felt Mattress, 3 ft. 6 in. 2 Cotton Mattresses, 4 ft.

For \$5.00 1 No. 4 Felt Mattress, 3 ft. 3 in. 1 No. 4 Felt Mattress, 4 ft. 6 in.—3 hinges.

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38 Standard Bases for Sectional Bookcases

Golden Oak and Mahogany Finish—Your Choice for 50c

FORESEES END OF STRIKE.

Westinghouse Company President Believes Trouble Will Be Settled.

PITTSBURGH, June 6.—Large crowds of strikers surrounded the entrances to the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company's plants in East Pittsburgh when the whistle blew for the men to report for work this morning, and as each workman entered the gates he was called upon by friends in the crowd to join them. There were some additions to the ranks of the strikers, and other men, seeing the crowds, returned to their homes. Twenty special policemen were on duty, but there was no disorder.

President E. M. Herr of the electric company said he believed the strike would be settled to the satisfaction of the interested parties. At present, he said, the strikers were enthusiastic and somewhat excited, but when they quieted down it was likely the questions at issue would be adjusted.

Boating Season

Do not decide upon the canoe or launch or motor boat that you have in mind to buy, or rent, until you scan the advertisements appearing under the head of "Boats and Accessories" in The Star. Some splendid offerings are appearing here, which you must not miss if you are in the market to sell, or buy, or rent.

Telephone The Star, Main 2440.

Accommodation Accounts at Slight Advance in Price

W. B. Moses & Sons, Cold Storage For Rugs, Carpets & Draperies

This Golden Oak Bedroom Suite, Sheraton Design, for \$92.00

This Sheraton Mahogany Dining Room Suite, \$250.00

Dresser Chiffonier Toilet Table Side Chair Full Size Brass Bed Spring and Mattress

Special Prices on Dressers—All Woods

Dressers, \$21.75 Chiffoniers, \$20.50

Buffet Serving Table Extension Table \$250

China Case Mirror Back & Crystal Shelves 5 Side Chairs 1 Armchair

This Arts and Craft Fumed Oak Living Room Suite

Just \$55.00

A very attractive suite, with genuine leather seats and backs.

This Fine Colonial Mahogany Bed, Regularly \$50, Reduced to \$35

Others for \$31, \$40, \$44, \$48, \$50

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In natural green, brown, fumed, Tiffany green, gray and rose; also enameled or stained any other color your fancy may dictate.

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